THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1808. No. 1137.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

CHEAP GOODS!

The subscriber, being determined to close his business, offers his STOCK, (at a very small advance, *for Cash or approved notes*)----*consisting of*----

BROAD CLOTHS, Kersymeres, Vestings, Brunet's Cord, Flannels, Stuffs, Colerain Linens, Brown do. India and English Calicoes, Checks, Muslins (a variety), Cotton and Worsted Hose, Silk do. Dimities, Muslinetts, Quality and Shoe bindings, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Sewing Silk, Threads, Cotton sewings, Buttons, Gauzes, Cambrics, Velvets, Shawls, Hkffs. Fustians, Jeans, Galloons, &c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL ALLEN,
2d door above Third, in Market Street,---West side.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1808.

The Chambersburgh & Baltimore
LINE OF STAGES,

WILL commence on the 1st of July next, and continue to be run *twice* in the week from that time. It will start from the house of Thomas Hetich, sign of the *Green Tree*, in Chambersburgh, every Saturday and Wednesday at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Ralph Lashell, sign of the *Plough*, in Gettysburgh, at 6 o'clock, P. M. of the same days;—will leave Gettysburgh every Monday and Thursday at 4, A. M. and passing thro' Petersburgh, Winchester and Roysterstown, will arrive at the house of Nathaniel Hussey, sign of the *Sheaf of Wheat*, in Howard street, Baltimore, at half after 6 o'clock, P. M.——*Returning*....will leave Baltimore every Sunday and Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive by the same rout at Gettysburgh at half after 6 o'clock, P. M.—leave Gettysburgh every Monday and Thursday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Chambersburgh at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Fare from Chambersburgh to Baltimore *five dollars and fifty cents*, and every shorter distance in proportion: Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed gratis to each passenger; 150 pounds baggage to be equal to a passenger.

This line of Stages is fixed to suit the line now running from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, (which from the first of July next will run three times in the week) as well as the line from Frederick Town to the same place, so that travellers wishing to go either way can be accommodated; and as the stages are new and good, with excellent, careful and steady drivers, and the unremitted exertions heretofore made by the subscribers to render general satisfaction, will not in the least be abated, it is hoped the encouragement of a generous public will be continued.

NATHANIEL HUSSEY,
RALPH LASHELL,
THOMAS HETICH.

Chambersburgh, June 13, 1808.

N. B. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, at the Bullock Pens, Pitt township, Allegheny county, a Sorrel Horse, supposed to be 4 years old, 14 hands high, has a large blaze in his face, the nigh hind foot white, trots; also, a black Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, has a star in his forehead, trots. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

June 28, 1808.

Public Notice.

Whereas JANE RENKIN, wife of the subscriber, formerly wife of a certain Thomas Hawkins, deceased, of Strasburgh, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, of her own accord left my residence, on the waters of Racoon, Smith township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and travelled thro' Ohio county, in Virginia, and part of Pennsylvania, in a very loose manner; and, returning, broke open the door of the subscriber, and plundered his house—This is to forwarn all persons not to trust or harbor her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

HENRY RENKIN.

June 14, 1808.

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD

Every Wednesday and Saturday Evening during the season, at the house of

LEWIS WARNER,
In the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

June 20, 1808.

N. B. A generous price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, and George Wallace, Esquire, Associate Judge of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 9th day of April, 1808, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are on then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 14th June, 1808.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received from Maysville, Ken. a quantity of

CORDAGE,

Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, and a few tons Pig Lead, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1808.

Scott's Patent Window Springs,
Are for Sale by
Mr. JAMES COOPER,
Who will fix them to the windows of his employers, in Pittsburgh, or elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1808.

NOTICE.

As the subscriber intends going to Philadelphia on the first of July next, he earnestly requests all those indebted to him to call and pay off their respective balances before that time, as he intends purchasing an assortment of the best and most fashionable cloths, cassimers, waistcoatings, &c. for the accommodation of his friends and customers. Orders from any distant parts will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD,
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1808.

N. B. He also informs his friends and customers that he has received the latest London Fashions.

From the Philadelphia Political Register.

THE ELECTION.

THE examination which was made at the last election, of the fitness of Simon Snyder for the office of Governor of this commonwealth, renders discussion, with regard to his previous character and conduct, almost unnecessary.—A large majority of the people then indignantly passed a verdict upon his pretensions, which ought forever to have quieted them. The constitutional republicans particularly, sensible of the force of the objections, which were urged against him, with a boldness that cannot be too much praised....shook off ancient prejudice with disgust....broke asunder the bonds of party attachment....and, standing on the basis of constitutional liberty, formed a coalition which has hitherto effectually withstood the rage for innovation, and saved the best institution of the government from destruction. The avowed hatred of Mr. Snyder to the constitution and laws....the virulence of his party animosities, and his servile submission to men, who were justly deemed the worst in the community—were then zealously proclaimed by these respectable democrats, as the grounds of their opposition to him. To ascertain, therefore, how far, consistently with their former professions, any of them can now yield him their support—it is only necessary to examine whether from his subsequent conduct, there is any reason to presume, that his character or principles are changed. If it appears from testimony which admits of no contradiction, that he is still an ignorant and violent zealot, from whom, in the administration of the government, neither prudence nor impartiality can be expected....that hostility to the constitution and laws, has been increased and invigorated, rather than diminished by time and experience ....and that he is indissolubly connected with men whom he may hate and despise....but from whose influence he has not vigor to extricate himself... no honest constitutionalist will vote for him. The honorable conduct of these citizens, indeed renders such a suspicion unjustifiable. When they originally associated, they stood upon higher ground, and acted from nobler motives than the mere lust of power and office.—Nor have they at any time since, merited a charge which would imply a laxity, or rather a total destitution of principle.

It is therefore proposed to test the views and principles of Mr. Snyder, by a cursory review of his votes in the legislature, since the election of 1805—And it will be easy to demonstrate that no man of his party, however bigotted exceeds him in the strength and violence of his prejudices; that every objection which was formerly made against him has been verified and substantiated; and that if elected the whole weight and influence of his station will be employed to overthrow the constitution...the trial by jury....judicial independence....and the whole fabric of our jurisprudence.

The first series of votes to which I shall refer, are those which relate to the impeachment of the present governor.

On the 30th of January, 1807, Michael Leib moved the following resolution in the house of representatives: "Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Thomas M'Kean, governor of this commonwealth, and to report their opinion whether the said Thomas M'Kean has so acted in his executive capacity, as to require the interposition of this house."—On the question "Shall this resolution lie on the table," Mr. Snyder voted in the affirmative! But the house being equally divided, another question arose in which his conduct afforded a decisive mark of character.

In the legislature of this state the speaker is called upon to vote upon every question; of course it often happens that the house is equally divided—and the uniform rule in such case is, that the affirmative of the question is lost—The question "Shall this resolution lie on the table," is clearly, both in its terms and its nature, an affirmative one; and as the house, in the case adverted to, had been equally divided, the resolution ought not to have been received. Mr. Snyder, however, in defiance of every principle of order, suffered himself to be so far influenced by party zeal, and personal resentment, as to decide that the resolution should lie on the table. No man acquainted with parliamentary proceedings, will hesitate to admit the flagrant impropriety of this decision.

On the 2d March following, a petition from certain inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, complaining of the governor's conduct in setting aside Wolbert's election, was read, and referred by Mr. Snyder to a committee, consisting of Messrs. *Leib*, *Lowry*, *Kerr*, *Lacock*, and *Sewell*, and on the next day he voted for referring Leib's resolution to the same persons. Of this committee, four were known to be envenomed enemies of the governor, and to have already in effect voted for the impeachment. The chairman then stood accused of an endeavor to corrupt the governor; had long been notoriously his gross and malignant libeller, had been engaged in a personal dispute with his son, and had resigned his station in congress and sought a seat in the legislature, for the purpose of impeaching him. Mr. Sewell alone could be esteemed impartial; and he, though a judicious man, was but little accustomed to this sort of investigation—On this occasion surely Mr. Snyder's partiality was gross and criminal.

Various other proceedings were had during the session of 1807, on the same subject—In all of them the persecuting spirit of his party was approved and encouraged by the speaker, who finally concurred in the vote for referring the resolution to the early attention of the next legislature.

On the 8th of December, 1807, the resolution for the impeachment again came before the house. At this time, owing to the death of Mr. Carver, the constitutional interest was deprived of one of its members---it was therefore moved to postpone the subject to the 2d of Feb. when a new election would have taken place, and the people been fairly represented. Mr. Snyder voted against this motion, and as the house was equally divided, it was lost.---A proposal was then made by the democrats to refer the subject to a select committee, which would have been appointed by the speaker with as little impartiality as had been shewn on the former occasion. Here also Mr. Snyder voted with the enemies of the governor---but the house being as before equally divided, the motion was lost.

On the 5th of January, the house being full, it was moved by Messrs. Sewell and Sargeant to proceed to the consideration of the impeachment—those who were averse to the prosecution, were anxious to bring it to an issue. Nor was any reason suggested why the discussion would have been at that time inconvenient or improper. Mr. Snyder, however, who had been before anxious to prevent a postponement (the declared and only object of which was to procure a fuller house) now voted against proceeding to any consideration of the subject.---An equal division again happened, and the motion of course was not carried.

On the 27th of Jan. another effort was made to obtain some definitive vote on the prosecution. Mr. Snyder still opposed proceeding to the consideration of it. The motion, however, was carried—and afterward, still in opposition to his vote, the subject was postponed generally.

On the 8th, an answer from the governor to the charges alledged against him was made in the house---The speaker, in the first instance, declared this answer would of course be inserted on the journal. He, however, afterwards voted against its being entered on the journals ---and in opposition to a decision of the house, conformable to his own determination, signed a protest, drawn by Michael Leib---and which, for vulgarity, malignity, and falsehood, has never been exceeded.

After this statement of Mr. Snyder's conduct, on this important measure, can any honest constitutional republican reconcile to his conscience to vote for him? Whatever may have been the errors of Mr. M'Kean's conduct---the charges on which it was attempted to impeach him, were frivolous and contemptible. They were known to have been brought from the worst motives----and were supported with most warmth by a man universally hated and despised, but from whose shackles the governor had not courage to free himself. Mr. Snyder's situation too, was peculiarly delicate---As having been the rival of the present governor, his demeanor ought to have been marked by some traits of generosity. If it was necessary to his purposes, that Mr. M'Kean should be impeached, he ought surely to have given him the chance of a fair trial, by nominating men who would have impartially judged him---In the speaker's chair there is no licence given to the spirit of party; but in appointing four men out of five, on a judicial committee, whose sentiments on the subject referred to them were decidedly formed, a spirit more malignant than that of party was discernable---And in his first decision, that the resolution for the impeachment should lie on the table, it is but moderate censure to assert, that Mr. Snyder violated his own sense of what the duties of his station, and parliamentary usages required. Why too, was he desirous at one time, to press the subject to a decision, and afterwards to procrastinate it as long as possible? In the first instance to take advatage of a supposed accidental majority—and afterwards, when he found it impossible to convict, to encourage suspicion, by preventing accusation form being disproved? It was but too evident, on this and other occasions, which will be noticed hereafter, that the speaker, who ought to be the guardian of legislative decorum, was equally regardless of decency, and the rights of the people.

From the U. States Gazette.

SYMPTOMS OF OPPUGNATION!

A case occurred on Monday in the court of Quarter Sessions, which excited some amusement, and considerable satisfaction. Italy, and Switzerland, and Holland, and Portugal, and Spain, have all, all fallen before the power of Napoleon, and it is now our turn to present a rich repast to the maw of this devourer of empires—The blow which was aimed, has been arrested by the spirit and the nerve of an American jury. Bonaparte has now an occasion furnished to him, which should afford him serious reflection; and if his reasoning be cool and correct, he will find that America is not to be subdued, while such feelings and senti-

ments, as the discussion of Monday produced, glow in the bosoms of our countrymen.

In the fall of the year 1806, a Swedish acooner, with a cargo of considerable value, both owned by a Swedish subject, and under the care of Mr. John Naglee, an American supercargo, sailed from this port for the isle of Cuba. In the voyage she was captured by the privateer Dolphin, commanded by capt. Brouvard. This is the man whose vessel, which lately entered the port of Philadelphia, and under the pretence of wanting provisions and repairs for a *long cruize*, was furnished by our government with those articles which the embargo laws *prevent our own citizens from carrying to each other.*

When capt. Brouvard captured the schooner, the usual scenes of outrage and atrocity were committed, which in this age of the "*freedom of the seas*," accompany all French captures. Pistols, and swords and sabres were exhibited to alarm the fears of the crew, and to show the power of Frenchmen. The schooner was then plundered and sent to Barracoa, a port in the island of Cuba. Here a new scene of plunder occurred, and before any proceedings were instituted to procure the condemnation of the vessel, one half of the cargo was smuggled on shore, as well to avoid the restoration of it in case of an acquittal, as to defraud the government of the duties. An attempt was made by capt. Brouvard, with the aid of a file of soldiers, to seize and imprison the supercargo, who finding his life in danger, applied to the governor of the port, who was a Spaniard, and who immediately interfered to rescue Mr. Naglee from the fangs of the Frenchman. The schooner was then ordered to the city of St. Domingo, where she soon after arrived. Mr. Naglee, apprehensive of his life, if he went in the schooner, took his passage in another vessel; and at great expense and with considerable difficulty, followed her; but not in sufficient time to save his property. Before he arrived his vessel and cargo were delivered up to Brouvard, and his only solicitude was to provide for his return to his home.

Brouvard had robbed him of a pair of pistols, which it was his wish to regain, and for which purpose he applied to him, but without success. He then made an application to gen. Ferrand, who commanded at the city of St. Domingo, and Brouvard was ordered by him to restore the pistols. After some time they were returned to Mr. Naglee; but the case in which they were contained was cut and defaced—the locks of the pistols were broken, and the barrels *filled with slush!* But such as they were, they were the remnant of his property, and he found himself now reduced by the villiany of Brouvard, from a state of comfort to that of beggary. He smarted under a sense of his wrongs, and when he was about to leave St. Domingo on his return to Philadelphia, he seized an occasion to say to Brouvard, "I am now in your power, and must "submit to it; but if I ever catch you in any "part of the United States, *except Christ* "*church*, I will have my revenge."

Two years elapsed and the time for revenge arrived: Brouvard entered the port of Philadelphia a short time since, after having plundered an American vessel at sea, and occasioned the death of a respectable passenger, Mr. Campbell, and three or four of the crew.—Here his vessel was ordered to be repaired, and by the *orders of our government*, an unnecessary quantity of provisions was furnished to him, while, *at the same time, and by the same orders*, the citizens were prohibited from receiving from their sister states even a barrel of flour! While the schooner was repairing at the ship yard, Brouvard, accompanied by the French vice consul and a Frenchman, and dressed in his uniform, went to inspect her.—They were met in the street by Mr. Naglee, who, addressing himself to Brouvard, said—"How dow you do sir?" Brouvard replied, "Very well, sir, I thank you."—"I suppose," said Mr. Naglee, "you do not remember me." "*Oh, oui tress bien.*" said Brouvard, and held out his hands as if to greet him.—Naglee instantly seized him in his left hand, and proceeded take his promised reward. He struck Brouvard several severe blows, when the vice consul interfered, either as a peace maker or as a partisan of Brouvard. His own testimony was, that he interposed in the former capacity, and laid a gentle hand upon each for the purpose of parting them; and in this statement he was strengthened by the oath of the Frenchman, who accompanied him and Brouvard.—The witnesses for Naglee, however, had another story to tell.—They swore that the vice consul seized *Naglee alone* violently by the collar. This latter story, it is presumed, was the impression of Naglee, for, finding himself attacked from behind, he took the precaution of extending Brouvard on the ground, by *one honest blow*, and then turned to defend himself from his assailant---Not much, however, was necessary for this purpose. He gave the great Napoleon's vice consul, one blow on the stomach, and the vice consul fell.

"O! What a fall was there, *my countrymen!*" Having thus *defended* himself from *an assault*, he proceeded to perform the promises which he had made to Brouvard at St. Domingo, which he executed to his own satisfaction, and we hope to the satisfaction of his countrymen. After Brouvard had been beaten a second time, his epauletts covered with dirt, and his tremendous cockade ingloriously thrown from his head, he recollected that he had a dirk and a sword, which he had on a former occasion held to the breast of Mr. Naglee, and which at that time answered his end. He thought he would try it again, and laid his hand on his dirk. Naglee seized a small piece of hoop pole, and threatened to use it unless Brouvard instantly sheathed his dirk. The captain thought "the better part of valor was discretion," and quietly obeyed; and (as Naglee expressed it in his testimony) "with the vice consul immediately *ran away* to a neighboring house."---Brouvard, however, was not satisfied with this mode of taking revenge, and immediately proceeded to *wipe away* the stain from his honor and his cockade. He complained to Monsieur Turreau. Turreau complained to the government. The government instructed Mr. Dallas, the district attorney, and Mr. Dallas complained to the grand jury for the county of Philadelphia, who found two bills of indictment against John Naglee---one for assaulting and beating the vice consul---the other. for assaulting and beating captain Brouvard. The charges were alledged to be "against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania," and "in defiance and contravention of a treaty between the United States and Napoleon, emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c.

Naglee confessed the charge of assaulting and beating captain Brouvard, (as, in truth, could not be well denied) and submitted his story to the court. He pleaded 'not guilty' to the charge of beating the vice consul, and this indictment was tried on Monday, by twelve jurors, who *are indeed Americans!*

Mr. Dallas, the district attorney, opened the prosecution by declaring that "it was instituted by the orders of the government." He spoke of the mighty power of Bonaparte—of the savage disposition of Frenchmen in acts of retaliation, and said, that if Naglee was acquitted, our citizens would be at the mercy of the French, whom they should meet on the ocean. He said that if there was a verdict of acquittal, the French Emperor would not be *satisfied with it*, and he instanced as an example, the decision in the affair of Pearce, in which our government was not satisfied with the acquittal of capt. Whitby.—He attempted to shew the *priviledges* of the vice-consul and of captain Brouvard, and said they were protected from violence by the law of nations, and by treaty. He said that the vice-consul's story was true, and that Naglee's witnesses were not to be believed. He concluded by telling the jury, that "he hoped they would give such a verdict that our government would hear no more of it!"

Mr. Bradford then opened on the part of the defendant, and gave a brief recital of the acts of provocation which he had suffered from Bouvard at and after the capture of his vessel.

Mr. Hopkinson followed on the same side in a speech of some lenngth and great eloquence. He spoke as an *American*, feeling for the honor of his country. He adverted, in an animated strain, to the terrors which the district attorney had held out to influence the decision of the jury. He said he hoped we were not yet prepared to offer ourselves up to the grasp of the great Napoleon, and he trusted our courts of law were yet independent. He admitted the *privileges* of vice consuls, but was not prepared to admit a privilege in them to assault an American citizen. He said he hoped the jury would give a verdict of acquittal, and there could be doubt, that whatever might be the dissatisfaction of the French emperor, that *our country* would sanction their verdict, and unite with them to meet the consequences.

It is, however, impossible to give a correct idea of the genius and eloquence of Mr. Hopkinson's speech, or of the effect it produced on the audience. We wish it had been preserved. We wish our countrymen to see it. We wish Napoleon himself could have heard it. It was decisive upon the jury. Mr. Dallas endeavored in his conclusion to break the force of it: but this attempt was vain. It was addressed to the feelings and to the understandings—to the heads and hearts of *Americans* and the result was honorable to themselves and to their country.

They acquitted Mr. Naglee, and *ordered the vice-consul to pay the costs of the prosecution.*

Mr. Naglee was fined one hundred dollars for assaulting Brouvard.

COMMUNICATION.

In the well written report of the *French consul* against *Mr. Naglee*, published in your paper of Friday last, there is one circumstance omitted, which is too honorable to the public sentiment not to be told. We allude to the spontaneous, and immediate collection, in different quarters of the city, of the money to pay the *fine* which the court inflicted on the *injured defendant*. The gentlemen of the bar, as soon as the judgment was pronounced, came forward, and contributed a sum sufficient for this purpose, and we understand that several other collections were made among the citizens gerally. Neither ought it to be concealed that the officers of the court, the *greater part* of whom *are democrats*, unanimously agreed to relinquish their fees. Indeed, upon this occasion, all the minor distinctions of party were merged in a general and utter detestation of the mean, submissive, and dastardly spirit which directed the prosecution by the president, of the language and sentiments held in its support by Mr. Dallas, and of the penalty inflicted by the court. *U. S. Gaz.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of John Irwin, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present their accounts properly attested to the subscribers, for settlement, and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment on or before the first of August next.

MARY IRWIN, Adm'x.
JAMES IRWIN, Adm'r.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1808.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1808.

On Monday last, the Federalists and Constitutional Republicans of this town celebrated the FOURTH OF JULY. The day was ushered in by a discharge of artillery from Fort Fayette. At two o'clock the company assembled at the Point, near the confluence of the rivers, where handsome accommodations for an entertainment had been provided by managers appointed for the purpose. A number of respectable strangers were invited and attended, and Capt. Johnston's company of Light Infantry, after performing a number evolutions with true military exactness, joined the party.

Gen. NEVILL acted as President, and
Gen. WILKINS as Vice President.

Upwards of 200 partook of an excellent dinner, where harmony and social friendship marked the character of all the guests.

After dinner a number of patriotic Toasts were drank, each accompanied with a discharge of cannon, and appropriate music. Among them were the following:

The celebration of the 4th of July '76—May it be held sacred to *national gratitude*, and never be converted into the *mock show* and *hypocritical parade* of designing demagogues.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania—A strong and beautiful Fabrick, in which our liberty, lives, property and reputations find a secure asylum. Ought it to be prostrated by the sacrilegious hand of Faction?

The Immortal Memory of Washington—Animated by his spirit, and guided by his example, we cannot err.

The Memory of Alexander Hamilton—"In his full strength" he fell a victim to imperial honour, and left a nation to mourn its brightest ornament and future hope.

The Judiciary—The security of our rights, exists in its independency.

Constitutionalists and Federalists—May the *shades* of difference that distinguish them, be lost in the blaze of the *general good*.

The *merchant* and the *farmer*. When one falls the other totters.

The People of Pennsylvania—May they never be the dupes of a rancourous Faction whose darling objects are "a *new Convention* and the *equal distribution* of *property*."

National Energy and Respectability—one and indivisible.

The Heroes of the Revolution—If our country be invaded, may their spirits hover over the fields of battle.

Our townsman, James Ross—In such times, whilst, *within*, our ancient institutions are assailed by a desperate band of political fanatics, and, *without*, our rights are infringed by the powers of Europe, may this sagacious statesman, and able expositor and defender of our constitution, be placed at the helm of our government.

A man of the name of JOHN CARNAHAN, was drowned on Friday evening the 1st inst. in the Allegheny river, near Freeport. We are told his friends live on Sandy creek.

At a meeting of Delegates from the various counties composing this Congressional District, held agreeably to previous notice, at the house of Henry Crull, Venango County, 25th June, 1808.

ALEX. BROWN, Esq. was chosen chairman, and JOHN SNOW, Secretary.

It was unanimously resolved, That we will support ALEXANDER W. FOSTER, Esq. of Meadville, at our next General Election, as a suitable person to represent this district in Congress.

That the above proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published by all the printers in this Congressional district who are favorable to the Constitution.

ALEX. BROWN, *Chairman.*
JOHN SNOW, *Secretary.*

The committee then proceeded to take into consideration the situation of our affairs external and domestic, and impressed with the importance of the ensuing Election as it respects the Chief Magistrate of this State, prepared an address to their fellow citizens expressive of their entire confidence in JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, as eminently calculated from his talents, integrity, firmness and long experience in our national councils, to fill that important office. The address in our next.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in York county, to his friend in Allegheny county.

"How does the election for Governor come on, in your part of the state?....With us, the campaign has opened, and the struggle seems to rest between Ross and Snyder. Mr. Spayd attended our last circuit court as a witness, and remained with us for several days.—He is a man of easy and agreeable manners. Since his return, report says that he has declined. Indeed I cannot see what useful purpose can be answered by his continuing a candidate.—Altho' I, as one of the constitutional republicans, would have gladly prefered him to any of the candidates, yet under existing circumstances, that is now out of the question. If he should not decline, he will receive but little support out of his own district. We are satisfied that he can have no chance, and that to vote for him would, under present circumstances, be throwing our votes away. The nomination of Mr. Spayd at this time, will doubtless be serviceable to him on a future occasion....He will attract the public notice and consideration, and strengthen his claims upon the public. This can only be done by consistency of conduct....by opposing any change of the constitution, as we did at the election of 1805. We ought not to be so tenacious of men as of principles. The preservation of the constitution and its excellent institutions ought to be our first care. I am not one of those who are for giving up a certainty for an uncertainty, or the security for life, liberty and property, which we enjoy under our present excellent constitution, for the untried schemes of visionary theorists or factious demagogues. It has been well observed by an eminent writer, that "There is a dis-"tempered sensibility, which is alive only to "the perceptions of inconveniency, and is too "impatient to be delivered from the uneasiness "which it feels, to compute either the peril "or expence of the remedy. Political innovations commonly produce many effects be-"sides those that are intended. The direct "consequence is often the least important.—"Incidental, remote, and unthought of evils "or advantages, frequently exceed the good "that is designed, or the mischief that is fore-"seen. It is from the silent and unobserved "operation; from the obscure progress of "causes, set at work for different purposes, "that the greatest revolutions take their rise."

"If Mr. Ross be directed by the principles of Washington, as we believe he is, there is no danger from him. One thing we are sure of, he is more capable of serving us than Mr. Snyder, and better disposed towards the constitution. Slight shades of difference in political sentiments, will not induce us to turn our backs upon the principles by which we were directed at the election in 1805. This county at that time gave 1883 votes for M'Kean, and 747 for Snyder. Since that period, our fears, from the same quarter, with regard to the constitution, are rather increased than diminished—To be steady and consistent in our principles, we cannot support Snyder. Many serious and well disposed citizens, who formerly voted for Mr. Snyder, and who were then ignorant of the views of him and his party with regard to the constitution, will not now support him—In all probability the whole number of votes in the county this year, will be much larger, and the majority against Snyder, much greater than in 1805. In fact there seems to be a pride stirred up in this county, to place her native son in the executive chair.

"Another reason which will lessen the support of Mr. Snyder, is his vote, last winter, in favor of the embargo.---This law is extremely obnoxious and unpopular amongst the Germans---insomuch that the friends of Snyder have been obliged to give assurances that, if he be elected, he will take it off.---Unfortunately, however, for them, the *vote* seems to be pretty generally known, and these assurances go for as much as they are worth."

No. V.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SIR,

THE acts we have hitherto spoken of, bore directly in favor of France; they are as palpably French *decrees*, as ever were passed by the parliament of Paris, or the council of 500; their beneficial influence oprreted forcibly upon the *internal* policy of that government; they may with justice be stamped with the name of "ordinances of Bonaparte,"—the decree of Milan, is not more so. But the next object of our consideration, bears an external shade of difference from its *sister acts*; it however belongs to the same class, and is in reality connected with them, in the grand scheme; it is, in fact, a member absolutely necessary to give perfection to the whole body, and admirably calculated as a pioneer for the embargo.

It was easily seen by the French party in congress, that however serviceable the late direct laws might have been to France, she was still insecure while her tyrannical propensities were "shorn of their power," by the navy of England; something of course was to be attempted indirectly for France, directly against Britain. For this purpose, then, Mr. Gregg, in the beginning of the same session, which produced the Domingo bill, proposed the non-importation law. If I be correct, this motion was made in December, but was not debated upon until March, when Mr. Gregg, with many expressions of regret that it had not been acted upon before, laid his resolution before the house, in his long thought of speech. It was certainly the wildest idea that ever originated in the brain of a political quack, and tho' with *republican forbearance*, honored with the title of a peace measure, it was as evidently throwing the gauntlet to the British nation, as if her minister near the United States, had been ordered to quit our shores; it was a war measure, sir, in a most bloody dress, and fortunately for the dignity of America, it never went into operation, in the full extent contemplated by its unpatriotic creators; if it had, posterity would have blushed, when reading this part of American history. The plausible arguments, made use of by the mover, were the aggressions of the English on our carrying trade; but, sir, were the aggressions confined to the British? the gentleman himself did not pretend this to be the case; for at the same time he declared against the British, he spoke of equal insults from the French and Spanish: why was not a spirit equally hostile breathed against these powers? because, said Mr. Gregg, "I presume they will make concessions"—has this been done in this instance? no, nor in any other, since the time the tribute was demanded of our three ministers under the republic, to the present period, when we have been degraded by a letter from Champagny, under the despotism of Bonaparte—why might not the gentleman have presumed that England would have been as likely to have tendered satisfaction for an injury as France? such things have been done by that power, done, sir, when we were twelve years younger and twelve years weaker than we are now.—In 1793, similar aggressions to those spoken of by Mr. G. were remonstrated against by our minister, Mr. King—Lord Hawkesbury submitted the question to the attorney general of

England, who decided that the acts complained of by the United States, were infringements of the laws of nations. This determination immediately arrested the British captures, and became the rule in canvassing every case before the court of admiralty, afterwards. Yes, sir, there was no assumption of power; there was a regular reference to the legal authority, and in the very centre of the English commerce, there was a verdict in favor of the American application. If it is republican to avoid war, why not in 1806, resort to the same means which proved so successful on a former case? It was because the policy of France had impregnated every part of the congressional atmosphere. The question was not about American safety, or American dignity; it was how a blow might be struck at the vitals of England, that Bonaparte might not be controled in his despotism over Europe. The resolution went to the exclusion of British produce or manufactures, from our country. The motion was so extraordinary as to excite such sensations and expressions as ought never to be permitted on the floor of a respectable legislature; it so glaringly exposed our country to the evils of want, and a sudden war, that many germs of patriotism, which otherwise might have withered, were all at once matured by the burning flash of indignation; it was so outrageously foolish, that those who had hitherto voted with the French party, suddenly left them, and exposed, with returning virtue, the horrid policy that would attempt to exalt the already overbearing power of the emperor, Napoleon; the government were accused of having no cabinet; Charles Maurice Talleyrand's name seemed to be prefixed to every act, that bore an external relation; the president was openly accused of being *bearded*, and bullied by the Spanish embassador, and that embassador, it was asserted carried in his pocket, directions signed by the first minister of France.—By whom were these assertions made? By a democrat, sir; and by a democrat who but a short time before, led his party in the house of representatives. It could have been no common matter, no equivocal subject, that called forth these ebullitions of indignation; they must have been impelled by the strongest conviction, that France was in our councils, and that such acts as the non-importation law, possessed an absolute tendency to the subversion of the liberties of the world.

The law was intended to operate against England; consequently to terminate in favor of France; if this was not the intention, it was an absurdity; for not a drop of affirmative good to the U. S. can be squeezed from it, by any jacobinic force whatever; it could not have added to the dignity of the country; it would be looked upon as a pettish action, without first demanding an explanation from the offending government. View it then, on every side, but one conclusion can be drawn, that it was the emanation of French partiality, in our legislative body.

The resolution prohibits the admission of any English property, into our country. What is the consequence?—The English would not for a certain period reject our produce from their ports; they would probably have purchased all they could; probably have paid for it in *notes*. After having gained their ends, they might have declared every port of commerce in mercantile Europe, in a state of bloskade; this she could have done; her navy is certainly large enough to do this. What, in this case, would have become of our commerce?—Gone! the Embargo would not more effectually have ruined it. The British would in that case have furnished, as long as her stores lasted, the continent of Europe, with those very articles they had purchased from us; our own produe would have lain upon our hands; the people of Vermont would not have had an opportunity even for smuggling; the British in that case would not have connived at their *tricks*. It may be said that the continent would not have received any thing from the hands of the English; I say she would; I say she does at this moment, in spite of Bonaparte's decrees, and altho' she has all America to depend upon; a *fortiori* would she do it, when deprived of every aid from our quarter. But even suppose she could not blockade all Europe, England can at least blockade the greatest part of it; let her merely stop our trade to Nantz, Cherbourg, Liverpool, and Antwerp, and the southern commerce is crippled almost to ruin, at least that part of it consisting of cotton, for these are the only cities which present any market for this produce.—Thus our southern citizens must have been materially injured, even by this slight exertion of the English; and a slight exertion it certainly would be, when we view the enormous marine force of Great Britain; it undoubtedly would have been the least she would have done, in revenge even for a temporary non-importation.

But the probability is, that England would not have pursued such mild measures; the act proposed by Gregg, would certainly have justified her in taking more hostile ground. Since that time we have an instance of her decision, which if practiced against us, would at any moment, prostrate some of the fairest works of American industry.—I allude to the affair against Denmark; the English took possession some months since of the Danish navy, on much more trifling grounds, than what the non-importation law would furnish. Suppose this spirit of hostility had been excited suddenly in the British government, without our being at all prepared, as would have been the case, what would have been the consequence? The answer is easy. N. York, Charleston, Norfolk, and such cities, would probably have been utterly destroyed and even in the event of our success, we could scarcely have expected concessions that would have compensated for these losses. Some of the advocates for the bill, seemed to count upon the forbearance of the British; they reasoned from the conduct of Great Britain, in 1793; but this was ably refuted by its opposers; these demonstrated to conviction, that the situation of England, in '93, was as different from its situation in 1806, as adversity and prosperity. In '93, she was successfully opposed on sea, by great part of Europe; in 1806, she was the uncontroled mistress of every ocean. Mr. Randolph observed that "Gentlemen might as well talk of the Trojan war as of '93; no kind of analogy could be drawn from the transactions of that period and the present. The situation of England was too much changed, to expect any uncommon advances on the side of the British government. We must, then, view it as a hostile act, but not arising from a necessity, as it related to American affairs; it could only have proceeded from the influence the French government had in our councils; it was the sudden ebullition of French feelings, divested of every colouring of political discretion; it was a blow aimed at the British nation, to create a temporary advantage to the emperor Napoleon; we could have derived no benefit from it, and the event would probably have been destruction to our young states; they would have been thrown back, in the scale of years, to that period, and want of importance, when a French directory had the impudence to demand a tribute, as a preliminary to treating. Thus, sir, as creative of war, the bill bore not one mark of American production, except the mechanical part of legislation—Let the *epithet* INDEPENDENT, be detached, in history, from the the U. States, and my life upon it, posterity would suppose that it was framed in Paris, and sent to Washington as a *colonial decree*. But even allow it to be unattended with war, another effect which it would have had, would have been felt still more seriously by the people in general; by the diminution of this trade, government loses the greatest source of support; the United States by this act, would have been cut off from the return of 90,000 bales of cotton which have been annually exported to England *alone*; this, by itself, is a material object; but this is nothing, when the whole extent is taken into view: the revenue at that period amounted to 12,000,000 of dollars; 5,400,000 of this is paid from the importation from England and her dependencies; as it would relate then merely to the English ports, our revenue would have decreased nearly one half. To whom would be the resort for supplies?—supplies must be had; without any other call upon our treasury, the public debt must be paid; out of the stated revenue, 8,000,000 were annually appropriated for this purpose; if one half of the revenue be lopped off, the consequence would be, that only one fourth of the usual appropriation could be made, and the U. States would be four times as long in discharging this debt; the deficit then, to keep up the usual instalments, must have been procured from a different portion of the citizens---Where would this fall? I presume if the commercial interest wont pay, the agricultural must; if commerce be mained, the farmers must pay the roast.

The bill, however, excited such strong emotion in Congress as convinced the French partizans that they had presumed too much; the Domingo bill and non-importation both in one session was giving the congressional journals too much the air of Gallic decretals; the opposition to the bill in its original state, proved successful; it passed into *operation*, I mean a law, under many modifications; yet enough of its first form remained, to explain its original spirit; it was a daring attempt; the serpent was deprived of its venomous qualities, but the rattle on its tail proved it had been a malicious animal. When I said operation, I had forgotten, it never has gone into operation; and this circumstance affords a stricking instance of the economy of the present administration; thousands of dollars were consumed in debating on a law that was to have no definite operation; its commencement was postponed to a certain period, and that period never has arrived. Mr. Nicholson from Maryland, introduced a motion, which confined the non-importation to a certain kind of articles, and the danger of the first resolution were thus avoided. But it was the fate of this bill, like the others, to have been attended with circumstances, that developed the whole system of French intrigue, that was mingled in its constitution; the limits of privilege were overstepped; some of the members, and those ci-devant Jeffersonites, protested openly against "the secret, irresponsible, overruling influence," that governed the house; loudly asserted that France was in our cabinet; that we were surrendering our rights, and sacrificing our liberty, from an ufounded, imprudent hatred to England, and habitual love for France. When the assertions of these men are added to the strong marks those acts carry with them, can we entertain a rational doubt as to the fact? I think not. I trust the time is not far distant, when the American people will be distinguished for an impartial conduct towards Europe, founded on prudential policy. It is time for the enthusiasm excited by the French revolution, to evaporate. The American citizen is now too old to be caught by the Marseilles hymn, or La Carmagnole. Our situation is important, and by proper administration, the U. States would be a material power in the balance of Europe; but the present is not such an administration; there is nothing but prejudice in the cabinet. Let a disinterested being, let a citizen of the world, place himself in the capitol; let him listen a few minutes to such motions as Logan's and Gregg's, and then turn his eyes to the eagle, that spreads its wings over the speaker's chair, and he will fancy he is contemplating the Gallic cock. If the reasons for those laws are called for, they cannot be found among the requisites for American prosperity; they must be sought for in the catalogue of French necessities.

FABIUS.

A large and respectable meeting of the republicans of Armstrong county was held on Wednesday evening the 22d of June, 1808, at the house of John Brandon, in the town of Kittanning, pursuant to the requisition of a circular letter signed by several persons calling themselves a committee of correspondence, but of whose appointment the republicans composing this meeting had not been before apprized.

Robert Orr, Esquire, was called to the chair, and *George Ross*, Esquire, was nominated secretary.

The meeting, highly sensible of the important situation of public affairs, when daring attempts are made to overturn the constitution of the state—and when the country is in danger of being ruined by the operation of the embargo law, determined to support such candidates at the ensuing election as would support the constitution of the state.

Resolved unimously, That this meeting, approving highly of the integrity and talents of their fellow citizen JAMES ROSS, Esq. recommend him to their fellow citizens of the county for their support at the ensuing election for governor of the state.

Resolved unaimously, That WILLIAM FINDLEY, Esq. in whom this meeting have great confidence, and for whose talents they have great respect, be supported as the candidate to represent this district in congress.

Resolved, also, That it be enjoined on our committee of delegates, to nominate and support a friend to the constitution as the member of assembly for Armstrong and Indiana counties.

Resolved, That the following persons are a committee to meet the delegates from Indiana county at the house of Absolem Woodward, on the 6th day of July next—Robert Robinson, Esq George Ross, William Kirkpatrick, Esq James Clark, Esq. Robert Beatty, Esq. John Smith, Esq. and Col. Robert Walker.

And resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Farmer's Register, the Pittsburgh Gazette, and Tree of Liberty.

ROBERT ORR, *Chairman*.

GEORGE ROSS, Sec'ry.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 22.

The twenty second of June—The enemies of commerce and, the friends of a perpetual embargo are celebrating this day as a jubelee, in commemoration of the national disgrace, which we sustained in the attack upon the Chesapeake frigate. We are glad to learn, however, that some military corps which were called upon to join in this celebration, though democratick in their politicks, have refused to turn out Those of this description are composed almost exclusively of *native Americans*. It is not, therefore, strange that they should not be disposed, in these gloomy times of distress, to celebrate the triumph of a British frigate over one of our ships of war; a triumph obtained under circumstances, which have raised the blush of shame upon the check of every real American. That foreigners who have come among us, but who feel no interest in the honor or prosperity of the country, should make the day of our disgace a day of rejoicing is not to be wondered at. *U. S. Gaz.*

This day completes twelve month since the American flag was for the first time disgraced by being struck without a gun fired in its defence. On this day it is natural to enquire what has been done by the governmnet, during these twelve months, to secure the country against a recurrence of similar disgrace.—Where are the ships of war which have been built and fitted out for the war with which we have been continually threatened, and which we are still told must inevitably come upon us? Not so much as a single frigate has been fitted for service during the whole of these portentous twelve months. One entire year has elapsed since the commerce of America ceased for the want of means to protect it; and at this moment a single sloop of war might lay any one of our commercial cities under contribution, without meeting with so much as a show of opposition. We would, therefore, invite sober minded citizens of all parties, instead of spending the day in rioting and drunkenness to reflect seriously upon the defenceless state of the country, and to consider whether it is not high time to exert their elective privileges to procure a change of men and measures, and to restore the national prosperity which we enjoyed under wiser and more faithful rulers.

The repose of the citizens was disturbed this morning, at an early hour, by the noise of drums, and the confusion of a concourse of Irishmen who had assembled to commemorate the affair of the Chesapeake. This proceeding is in the genuine spirit of *blundering*. We have heard of nations celebrating their *glories*, but never till now of their perpetuating the recollection of *disgraces*.

Americans would have selected the gallant deeds of a Truxtun or a Decatur as deserving of pround remembrance, not the misconduct of a Barron.

THE OSAGE EXPECTED.

By an official notification from the secretary of state's office, the public are informed that the detention of the ship Osage in France, was at the instance of Mr. Armstrong, who could not obtain permission for her to return to France, after going over to England,—She would sail from L'Orient for England about the 18th of April, and as her stay in England would be short, she may be daily expected in this country—The complexion of the late dispatches is not made public.

Mr. Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury arrived in town this morning, from the eastward, on his way to the seat of government, where the heads of other departments are already assembled. The meeting of the Cabinet at the present period, has given rise to various conjectures. But for the unexpected detention of the Osage in France, the government would by this time have been in possession of answers to her dispatches from both France and England; in which case their assembling at Washington would be a matter of course. At present, however, it is presumed they are in possession of no official intelligence from Europe, which could call for immediate deliberation, they *may* have been convened, in order to be prepared to meet advices daily expected. In the mean time the probability is, that their consultations will relate more to *domestic*, than foreign concerns. It is known we are on the eve of an important election;—an election by which the men at present in power are to be tried by the public suffrage. That these men have become alarmed on this subject, is undeniable; and it is equally true, that the love of power will urge them to make every exertion to counteract the effects which are daily resulting from a decrepid and infatuated policy. To retrace their devious steps they know would be fatal to their influence;—Some expedient then must be devised to arrest the course of public discontent,—an opiate must be administered to the wakeful vigilance of public enquiry and general disquietude. These are the '*matters of state*,' which, without the aid of necromancy, we venture to assert, swell the palpitating hearts of our rulers, at this even ful moment. To these all other objects are now subordinate. That our national council should degenerate into an electioneering caucus is "wonderous pitiful."

BOSTON, *June* 17.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire have decided in favor of a General Ticket for choosing electors of President and Vice-President of the U. States

The following gentlemen have been nominated as the electors, viz John Langdon, Samuel Bell, Amassa Allen, John Goddard, Robert Alcock, Nathaniel Shannon, William Tarlton.

We hear an attempt was made in the Legislature of New-Hampshire, to bring forward certain resolutions, approbating the embargo laws, and other similar measures of the general government; but that after three days warm debate, the plan was abandoned as impracticable.

SERIOUS TIMES!!

We hear, that to enforce the Embargo Act in Vermont, to protect our property and seamen, Mr. Jefferson has ordered a detachment of our regular troops, part of them from Fort Independence, with two pieces of cannon, to proceed to the frontier next Canada!!

Bost. Repertory.

TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on a long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufacture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Alleghany county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

Wanted Immediately,

A fit person to take charge of a Keel Boat—also four good Oarsmen, to go to Natchez. The boat will be lightly loaded, and comfortably fitted out. Liberal wages will be given. Apply to

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him to come forward and settle off their respective accounts on or before the first day of August next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH M'CLINTOCK, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 5th, 1808.

From the New-York Gazette, June 24.

The Osage arrived in England the 30th of April from France. Bonaparte, it seems, has absolutely refused to revoke the decrees against the English commerce as far as relates to this country, and demands the closing of our ports against G. Britain, until a maritime peace.

It is added, that Gen. Armstrong in his last conferrence with the French minister stated, that as his instructions by no means extended to the objects proposed by France, he must request passports for himself and all American citizens in France, who might choose to return to their own country. After repeating this application several times, the request of Armstrong was refused.

NOTICE.

AT the time of the subscriber's removal from Allegheny county, a quantity of YARN remained in his possession, which he had coloured for different persons, and which he left with Mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, to be returned to the owners; a quantity of this Yarn still remains in the possession of Mr. Sutton, the subscriber requests that the owners will come and pay the expences to Mr. Sutton and take away the Yarn in one month from this date, or it will be sold for to defray them.

JACOB HUMBERT.

June 15, 1808.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

At the corner of Third & Market streets,

Have received an elegant assortment of

MUSLINS,

consisting of figured and plain

Leno, Cambricks, Jaconetts, Book,

India Mulls, &c.

Also a quantity of

SCOTCH CAMBRICKS.

Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage James Ewing, esq and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK CHECKS,

Elegantly printed, on good paper.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.

One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.

Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.

Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.

Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.

One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.

Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

March 1, 1808.

N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and possession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Seal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store*, in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there are County and Road Taxes due on a number of Unseated Tracts of Land, in Allegheny county, This is therefore to give Notice, that said Tracts, or so much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs, will be sold for the same as soon as the law will admit, unless the Taxes are paid to EBENEZER DENNY, Treasurer of said county, in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

JAMES SAMPLE,
JOHN DARRAGH,
WM. M'CANDLESS, } Commissioners.

Attest.

L. STEWART, Clk.

June 10, 1808. 4w.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Balzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Green Tree Tavern

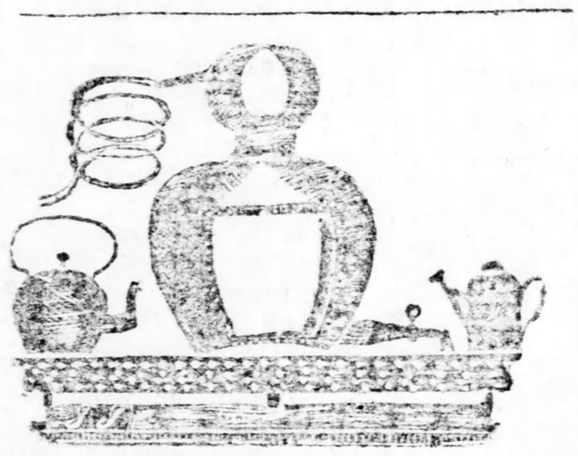
FOR SALE,

And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

Have removed to the corner of Market and Third Streets, to the Store lately occupied by *M'Candless and Cochran*, where they have opened an extensive assortment of

Hardware, and Dry Goods

suitable for the approaching season, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1808.

WANTED,

30 or 40 good Saddle Horses. Apply as above.

A HORSE LOST.

STRAYED or Stolen from a farm on the Coal Hill, about the first inst. a bright bay HORSE, long and slim made, six or seven years old, sixteen hands high, three white feet, and a white stripe on his forehead, thin in flesh, had just before he went away been cured of the scratches, which gave him the appearance of being off a long journey. A reward of *Five Dollars* will be given to any person who will deliver said horse to the subscriber, and all reasonable charges paid. O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, May, 30, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY ANTHONY BEELEN,

Front street, an additional supply of

PINK, buff and blue ginghams,
Plaid silks, Mantua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
beaticking,
Philadelphia, Morocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.

All which he will sell low for Cash.

Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.